

**Application No.: 10/084,833**

**Docket No.: P02917US8**

**REMARKS**

Currently pending in this application are claims 25-50, 52-60, 62-77 which were submitted with the response filed February 28, 2004. Claims 1-24 were canceled in a prior response and Claims 51, 61 and 78 are canceled in this response.

Claims 32, 38, 49, 59, 66 and 76 have been amended to change the term “diluent” to solvent. The term solvent appears in the specification at paragraph 0124. The claims have also been amended to depend directly from the preceding independent claim

Claims 52, 62 and 70 have been amended to change addition to additive correcting an obvious typographical error.

Claims 34 and 62 have been amended to delete caster oil from the Markush group that defines the thermal stabilizer.

Claim 33 has been amended to depend from claim 25.

The examiner has rejected claims 32, 38, 49, 59, 66 and 76 under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph as failing to comply with the written description requirement. Specifically the examiner noted that the specification did not support defining certain compounds recited in the claims as “diluent” when the specification defined them as solvents. The claims have been amended to define the compounds as solvents and to change their dependency to the preceding independent claim.

The examiner next rejected claims 28, 33, 45, 46, 51, 52, 55, 56, 61, 62, 70, 72, 73 and 78 under 35 U.S.C. §112 as indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the applicant regards as the invention.

The examiner rejected claims 28, 45, 55, and 72 on the grounds that the examiner did not see the distinction between the plant oil extracts derived from grain and the vegetable and nut plant oils. The examiner stated the opinion that vegetables and nuts are also grains. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. As defined by Webster’s, a grain is a seed of fruit from a cereal or grass. Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, p. 543 (11<sup>th</sup> Ed. 2003) (attached). A vegetable on the other hand is a herbaceous plant and a nut is a hard shell dry fruit or seed. Id at 853, 1386. While all of these are plants, they are different varieties and

the differences in the oil extracts and oils would be apparent to one skilled in the art. In addition, plant oil extracts are generally obtained from chlorophyll containing parts of the plant (see, e.g. paragraphs 59 and 60), whereas vegetable oils are generally extracted from the seed, nut or fruit (see, e.g., paragraphs 75 and 76). Thus, applicant respectfully submits that the two groups of materials are distinct the claims are not indefinite.

The examiner rejected claims 46 and 51 as substantial duplicates. Claim 51 has been canceled rendering the rejection moot.

The examiner rejected claims 52, 62 and 72 noting that the term “addition” should read “additive.” The claims have been amended to change the term “addition” to “additive”.

The examiner rejected claims 56 and 61 as substantial duplicates. Claim 61 has been canceled rendering the rejection moot.

The examiner rejected claims 73 and 78 as substantial duplicates. Claim 78 has been canceled rendering the rejection moot.

The examiner has rejected claims 34, 37-40, 62 and 65-68 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,862,369 to Jordan. The examiner noted that Jordan teaches a fuel composition that contains beta-carotene (carotenoid), chlorophyll (hydrophobic plant extract) and ethoxylated castor oil (thermal stabilizer) as well as cetane improvers. The composition may be diluted with various solvents including gasoline, toluene, diesel fuel and alcohols. Applicants respectfully submit that the claims as amended are not anticipated by Jordan.

As noted above, the Markush group in claims 34 and 62 that define the thermal stabilizer does not include castor oil. None of the other oils recited in the claims are taught or recited in Jordan. Thus Jordan can not anticipate the claims. Claims 37-40 depend from claim 34 and claims 65-68 depend from claim 62. Since Jordan does not anticipate the independent claims it can not anticipate the dependent claims.

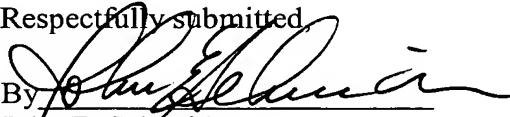
**CONCLUSIONS**

Applicant submits that the pending claims are free of the art and are in condition for allowance.

Applicant believes there is no fee due with this response. However, if fees are due, please charge our Deposit Account No. 06-2375, under Order No. P02917US8 from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

Dated: August 31, 2004

Respectfully submitted,

By 

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# Merriam- Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary

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Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.







**ve-da-lla** (vi-dal-yə) *n* [NL, genus name] (1889): an Australian ladybug (*Rodalia cardinalis*) introduced to many countries to control scale insects — called also *vedalia beetle*.

**Ve-dan-ta** (və-dān-tə, vō-, -dān-) *n* [Skt *Vedānta*, lit., end of the Veda, fr. *Veda* + *-anta* end; akin to OB end] (1788): an orthodox system of Hindu philosophy developing esp. in a qualified monism the speculations of the Upanishads on ultimate reality and the liberation of the soul — **Ve-dan-tism** (və-dān-tiz-əm, -dān-) *n* — **Ve-dan-tist** (-dān-) *n*.

**Ve-dan-tlo** (və-dān-tik, -dān-) *adj* (1882): 1: of or relating to the Vedānta philosophy 2: **VEDIC**.

**Ved-da or Ved-dah** (və-də) *n* [Sinhalese *vedda* hunter] (1681): a member of an aboriginal people of Sri Lanka.

**Ved-dold** (və-dold) *n* (1928): a member of a race of southern Asia traditionally classified by such physical features as wavy to curly hair, chocolate-brown skin color, and slender body build — **Veddoid** *adj*.

**ve-dette or vi-dette** (vi-det) *n* [Fr. *vi-dette*, alter. of *velette*; prob. fr. *sp. vela* watch, fr. *velar* to keep watch, fr. *L. vigilare* to wake, watch, fr. *vigil* awake — more at **VIGIL**] (ca. 1611): a mounted sentinel stationed in advance of pickets.

**Ve-dic** (və-dik) *adj* (1848): of or relating to the Vedas, the language in which they are written, or Hindu history and culture between 1500 B.C. and 500 B.C.

**vee** (və) *n* (ca. 1883): 1: something shaped like the letter V 2: the letter v.

**vee-lay** (və-lā) *n* [video jockey] (ca. 1981): an announcer of a program (as on television) that features music videos.

**veena par of vina**.

**veep** (vəp) *n* [fr. v. p. (abbr. for vice president)] (1949): **VICE PRESIDENT**.

**veer** (vēr) *v* [ME *veren*, of LG or D origin; akin to MD *veren* to slacken, MLG *veren*] (15c): to let out (as a rope).

**veer vō** [ME *veren*, fr. MF *vrer*, fr. OF, to throw with a twisting motion, fr. VL *vrere*, alter. of *L. vibrare* to wave, propel suddenly — more at **VIBRATE**] (15c): 1: to change direction or course (the economy — ed sharply downward) 2: of the wind: to shift in a clockwise direction — compare **BACK** 3: to wear ship ~ *v*: to direct to a different course; *spec*: **WEAR 7** *syn* see **SWERVE** — **veering-ly** (vēr-ē) *adv*.

**veer n** (ca. 1611): a change in course or direction (a ~ to the right).

**vee-ry** (vēr-ē) *n*, pl *veeries* [prob. imit.] (1838): an American thrush (*Catharus fuscescens*) common in the eastern U.S.

**veg** (vɛg) *n*, pl *vegs* (1918) chiefly Brit: **VEGETABLE**.

**Ve-ga** (və-gə, -gə) *n* [NL, fr. Ar. (*al-Nasr*) *al-Wāḡi*, lit., the falling (vulture)] (ca. 1638): the brightest star in the constellation Lyra.

**veg-ari** (və-gə-ri) *n* [NL, fr. *ve-ari* or *-jan* (by cont. fr. *vegetarian*)] (1944): a strict vegetarian who consumes no animal food or dairy products; also: one who abstains from using animal products (as leather) — **vegan** *adj* — **veg-an-ism** (və-gə-n-iz-əm, -və-gə-, -və-jə-) *n*.

**veg-e-ta-ble** (və-jə-tə-bəl, -və-jə-) *adj* [ME, fr. ML *vegetabilis* vegetative, fr. *vegeta* to grow, fr. *L.* to animate, fr. *vegetus* lively, fr. *ve* to enliven — more at **WAKE**] (15c): 1: of, relating to, constituting, or growing like plants 2: consisting of plants: **VEGETATIONAL** 2: made from, obtained from, or containing plants or plant products (~ soup) (~ fat) 3: resembling or suggesting a plant (as in inertness or passivity).

**vegetable n** (15c): 1: **PLANT** 1b 2: a usu. herbaceous plant (as the cabbage, bean, or potato) grown for an edible part that is usu. eaten as part of a meal; also: such an edible part 3: a person whose mental and physical functioning is severely impaired and esp. one who requires supportive measures (as mechanical ventilation) to survive.

**vegetable ivory n** (1842): 1: the hard white opaque endosperm of the ivory nut that takes a high polish and is used as a substitute for ivory 2: **IVORY NUT**.

**vegetable marrow n** (ca. 1816) chiefly Brit: any of various smooth-skinned elongated summer squashes with creamy-white to deep green skins.

**vegetable oil n** (1765): an oil of plant origin; esp: a fatty oil from seeds or fruits.

**vegetable oyster n** (ca. 1818): **SALISFY**.

**vegetable pear n** (1887): **CHAYOTE**.

**vegetable wax n** (1815): a wax of plant origin secreted commonly in thin flakes by the walls of epidermal cells.

**veg-e-ta-bly** (və-jə-tə-bəl, -və-jə-) *adv* or *adj* (1651): in the manner of or like a vegetable.

**veg-e-tal** (və-jə-təl) *adj* [ML *vegetare* to grow] (15c): 1: **VEGETABLE** 2: **VEGETATIVE** 3: of or relating to the vegetal pole of an egg or to that part of an egg from which the endoderm normally develops (~ blastomeres).

**vegetal pole n** (1896): the point on the surface of an egg that is diametrically opposite to the animal pole and usu. marks the center of the protoplasm containing more yolk — see **ELASTULA** illustration.

**veg-e-tar-i-an** (və-jə-tə-rē-ən) *n* [*vegetable* + *-arian*] (1839): 1: one who believes in or practices vegetarianism 2: **HERBIVORE**.

**vegetarian adj** (1849): 1: of or relating to vegetarians 2: consisting wholly of vegetables, fruits, grains, nuts, and sometimes eggs or dairy products (a ~ diet).

**veg-e-tar-i-an-ism** (və-jə-tə-rē-ən-iz-əm) *n* (ca. 1851): the theory or practice of living on a vegetarian diet.

**veg-e-tate** (və-jə-tāt, -tāt) *v* [ML *vegetatus*, pp. of *vegetare* to grow] (1605): 1: to grow in the manner of a plant; also: to grow exuberantly or with proliferation of fleshy or warty outgrowths 2: to produce vegetation 2: to lead a passive existence without exertion of body or mind ~ *v*: to establish vegetation in or on.

**veg-e-ta-tion** (və-jə-tā-shən) *n* (1564): 1: the act or process of vegetating 2: inert existence 3: plant life or total plant cover (as of an area) 4: an abnormal growth upon a body part (fibrin ~ on the mitral valve) — **veg-e-ta-tion-al** (və-jə-tā-shən-əl, -tā-shən-) *adj*.

**veg-e-ta-tive** (və-jə-tā-tiv, -tā-tiv) *adj* (14c) 1: (1) growing or living the power of growing (2): of, relating to, or engaged in nutritive and growth functions as contrasted with reproductive functions (a ~ nucleus) 2: promoting plant growth (the ~ properties of soil) 3: of, relating to, or involving propagation by nonsexual processes or methods 2: relating to, composed of, or suggesting vegetation. 3: of or

relating to the division of nature comprising the plant kingdom 4: **AUTONOMIC** 1 b: characterized by, resulting from, or being a state of severe mental impairment in which only involuntary bodily functions are sustained 5: **VEGETABLE** 3 — **veg-e-ta-tive-ly** *adv* — **veg-e-ta-tive-ness** *n*.

**ve-ge-ta** (və-jet) *adj* [L *vegetus* — more at **VEGETABLE**] (1639) *archaic*: LIVELY, HEALTHY.

**veg-gle also veg-to** (və-jet) *n* [by shortening & alter.] (1935): 1: **VEGETABLE** 2: **slang**: **VEGETARIAN**.

**veggie burger n** (1972): a patty chiefly of vegetable — and protein used as a meat substitute; also: a sandwich containing such a patty.

**veg out** (və-jet) *v* *vegged out*; *veg-ging out* [short for *vegetate*] (1980): to spend time idly or passively.

**ve-he-mence** (və-hə-mən(t)s) *n* (15c): the quality or state of being vehement: **INTEREST**.

**ve-he-ment** (və-hə-mənt) *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *vehement*, *vehement*, *vehemens*] (15c): marked by forceful energy: **POWERFUL** (a ~ wind); as a: intensely emotional: **IMPASSIONED**, **FERVID** (~ patriotism) b: (1) deeply felt (a ~ suspicion) (2) forcibly expressed (~ denunciations) c: bitterly antagonistic (a ~ debate) — **ve-he-ment-ly** *adv*.

**ve-hi-cle** (və-hi-kəl) *n* [Fr. *véhicule*, fr. L *vehiculum* carriage, conveyance, fr. *vehere* to carry — more at **WAY**] (1612): 1: a: an inert medium (as a syrup) in which a medicinally active agent is administered b: any of various media acting usu. as solvents, carriers, or binders for active ingredients or pigments 2: an agent of transmission: **CARRIER** 3: a medium through which something is expressed, achieved, or displayed (an investment ~); esp: a work created esp. to display the talents of a particular performer 4: a means of carrying or transporting something (planes, trains, and other ~s); as a: **MOTOR VEHICLE** b: a piece of mechanized equipment.

**ve-hi-cu-lar** (və-hi-kyū-lər) *adj* (1616): 1: of, relating to, or designed for vehicles and esp. motor vehicles 2: transported by vehicle c: caused by or resulting from the operation of a vehicle (~ hemorrhoids) 2: serving as a vehicle.

**V-8** (və-8) *n* (1930): an internal combustion engine having two banks of four cylinders each with the banks at an angle to each other; esp: an automobile having such an engine.

**veil** (vā) *n* [ME, fr. AF *veil*, *veile*, fr. L *vela*, pl. of *velum* sail, awning, curtain] (15c): 1: a length of cloth worn by women as a covering for the head and shoulders and often esp. in Eastern countries for the face; *spec*: the outer covering of a nun's headdress b: a length of veiling or netting worn over the head or face or attached for protection or ornament to a hat or headdress (a bridal ~) c: any of various liturgical cloths; esp: a cloth used to cover the chalice 2: the life of a nun — often used in the phrase *take the veil* 3: a concealing curtain or cover of cloth 4: something that resembles a veil (a ~ of stars); esp: something that hides or obscures like a veil (lift the ~ of secrecy) 5: a covering body part or membrane (as a: **VELUM** b: **CAUL**).

**veil v** (14c): to cover, provide, obscure, or conceal with or as if with a veil ~ *v*: to put on or wear a veil.

**veiled** (vāld) *adj* (14c): 1: a: having or wearing a veil or a concealing cover (a ~ hat) b: characterized by a softening tonal distortion 2: obscured as if by a veil: **DISGUISED** (~ threats).

**veil-ing** (vā-lip) *n* (13c): 1: any of various light sheer fabrics 2: **VEIL**.

**vein** (vān) *n* [ME *veine*, fr. AF, fr. L *vena*] (14c): 1: a narrow water channel in rock or earth or in ice b: (1) **LODE** 2: (2) a bed of useful mineral matter c: **LODE** 3: **BLOOD VESSEL**; esp: any of the tubular branching vessels that carry blood from the capillaries toward the heart 3: a: any of the vascular bundles forming the framework of a leaf b: any of the thickened cuticular ribs that serve to stiffen the wings of an insect 4: something suggesting veins (as in reticulation); *spec*: a wavy variegation (as in marble) 5: a: a distinctive mode of expression: **STYLE** (stories in a romantic ~) b: a distinctive element or quality: **STRAIN** (introduced a welcome ~ of humor) c: a line of thought or action (renewed discussion along the same ~) 6: a special aptitude (inherited an artistic ~) b: a usu. transitory and casually attained mood c: top form (thou troublest me; I am not in the ~ — Shak.) — **vein-ai** (vā-n-ē) *adj*.

**vein v** (1502): to pattern with or as if with veins.

**veined** (vānd) *adj* (ca. 1529): patterned with or as if with veins; having venation: **STREAKED** (a ~ leaf) (~ marble) (~ cheese).

**vein-er** (vā-nər) *n* (1895): a small V gouge used in wood carving.

**vein-ing** (vā-nip) *n* (1826): a pattern of veins: **VENATION**.

**vein-let** (vān-lət) *n* (1831): a small vein.

**veiny** (vā-nē) *adj* (1611): full of veins: noticeably veined (~ hands).

**vel** *abbr* velocity.

**ve-la-men** (və-lā-mən) *n*, pl *ve-lam-i-na* (və-lā-mə-nə) [NL, fr. L covering, fr. *velare* to cover, fr. *velum* curtain] (1882): the thick corky epidermis of aerial roots of an epiphytic orchid that absorbs water from the atmosphere.

**ve-lar** (və-lər) *adj* [NL *velaris*, fr. *velum*] (1876): 1: formed with the back of the tongue touching or near the soft palate (~ the V of *Vel* cool) 2: of, forming, or relating to a velum and esp. the soft palate — **velar n**.

**ve-lar-i-um** (və-lər-ē-əm) *n*, pl *la-lar-ē-ō* [L. fr. *velum* curtain] (1834): an awning over an ancient Roman theater or amphitheater.

**ve-lar-i-za-tion** (və-lər-ē-zā-shən) *n* (1915): 1: the quality or state of being velarized 2: an act or instance of velarizing.

**ve-lar-ize** (və-lər-ēz) *v* *velar-ized*; *velar-izing* (1915): to modify (as the V of *Vel* cool) by a simultaneous velar articulation.

**Vel-cro** (vəl-krō) *trademark* — used for a closure consisting of a piece of fabric of small hooks that sticks to a corresponding fabric of small loops.

**veld or veldt** (vəld, veldt) *n* [Afrik *veld*, fr. D, field; akin to OB *feld* field] (1835): a grassland esp. of southern Africa usu. with scattered shrubs or trees.

**vel-l-per** (və-lə-pər, -və-) *n* [NL, fr. *velum* + *per* bearing, fr. *perere* to bear] (1877): a larval mollusk in the stage when it has developed the velum.

**vel-le-ty** (və-lē-tē, -və-) *n*, pl *-ties* [NL *velletus*, fr. L *velle* to wish, will — more at **WILL**] (1618): 1: the lowest degree of volition 2: a slight wish or tendency: **INCLINATION**.

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